THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 407. COLORADO SPRINGS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1879 Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

Kalloch's Condition Reported Very Favorable.

Expressions of the Press and Pulpit on the Affair.

Effect of the Inundation of Wheat Abroad.

Yellow Fever's Fresh Start in Memphis.

Camden Collisionists Held for Manslaughter.

New Feature of the Cut in Passenger Rates.

Rumored Operation of Vanderbilt in U. P. Stock.

End of the Latest West Indian Revolution.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Shooting of Kalloch.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24, midnight. Everything is perfectly quiet throughout the city, and there is not the slightest reason to apprehend any disturbance during the remainder of the night. The crowd in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Temple has all departed except about a dozen loiterers, and the police and workingmen guards. At midnight, Kalloch was sleeping, and had been for several hours. No one is admitted, but it is reported that his condition is very favorable. One policeman on duty stated that at half past seven, he got an opportunity to look through the window, and saw Kalloch sitting up in bed with a pillow behind him. He professed to believe that the reports of his critical condition are greatly exaggerated

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25. Considerable prominence was given to the shooting of Kalloch in the city pulpits yesterday. The Rev. W. E. Haines, of Green Street Congregational Church, treated it at such length that the general conclusion was that Kalloch, whatever his faults might be, was a man of generous impulses; that the attack upon him was cruel and cowardly; and that the Chronicle which has flourished in the city is an evidence of a low state of civilization.

The Rev. Horatio Stebbins, of the First Unitarian Church, formulated an idea that society is disgraced by the want of dignity of mind and strength of heart on the part of both the preacher and the publisher who heaped abuse on each other until the truth of it gets beyond endurance, when one retaliates with the [illegible] he could not hear in the same kind he had given.

The Rev. M. C. Briggs, of the Howard Street Methodist Episcopal Church, says De Young's showed an underlying current of immorality in society much to be deprecated. Kalloch and De Young were not the representatives of [illegible] principles, and the quarrel was a purely personal one.

From various points in the interior come expressions of the press and of public opinion, condemning De Young for the course he pursued by the Chronicle, and the subsequent attack upon Kalloch. Similar reports come from Oregon and Nevada. The Call this morning compliments the workingmen for their moderation, and Kearney for his prudent course. The Alta further considers the tragedy, and emphasizes its previous condemnation of De Young. The Chronicle claims that its articles against Kalloch were published from a sense of duty, and repeated in substance the ideas conveyed in yesterday's article. It also attempts to make political capital against the workingmen by holding out the idea that if the election results in the workingmen's success, there will be no peace but such as is agreeable to the mob, who eman nothing less than revolution.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A Washington special says General Sherman who was a prominent conservator of the peace in San Francisco during the reign of the vigilance committee, says that he has no doubt that the police aided by the military will be able to keep the peace there. At the time of the vigilance committee they had all the power and arms and for a while were enabled to control matters with a high hand row. San Francisco has an efficient police and several regiments of militia well armed and officered.

The Times and other journals who are well informed on California, undoubtedly reflect the sentiments of eastern communities, when they attribute the shooting affair and resulting excitement to the state of society which tolerates and even encourages such personal ideas in public discussion. Referring to the Chronicle's attack on Kalloch the Times says: It was in harmony with the usual course of the newspaper which has been conducted on the principle that a man's private character and business are perfectly proper subjects for public review and criticism.

The Herald's (Leavenworth, Kansas) special says of Kalloch: While immorality and too intimate acquaintance with ladies was rumored in connection with his name, nothing definite was ever charged against him. He went into the hotel business in Lawrence and after some time changed his business and dealt in stock. He carried it on for two or three years, attended all the fairs and was recognized as a sporting character. He then attended religious meetings, gave his experience, became converted and received a call from the First Baptist church of this city which he accepted at a salary of $2,000 per annum. The people of his church had the utmost faith in him, but not so the doubting outsiders. They did not believe Kalloch's conversion was real

The Tribune has a communication evidently from Baptist sources which says: Baptists familiar with his history, have generally refused to fellowship with him. The papers of the denomination have frequently referred to him in severe terms. A gentleman who lived at Leavenworth a few years ago and who is now superintendent of one of the Sunday Schools of San Francisco, wrote as follows in a private letter last March: "Kalloch is here and holds services in a large hall in the center of the city. He has a large attendance because of his eccentricities or rather because of his taking up those things like the Chinese question which pander to the tastes of the rabble, but his influence is not good and it is a cause of regret among the better class of people that he is there."

An illustrated paper reproduces the advertisement pictures of the Chronicle proprietors and building and says: "No right feeling person can have much sympathy with either party. On what ground can the assault on Kalloch's dead father be by the DeYoungs justified and on the other hand what provocation could justify the atrocious charges made against DeYoung's aged mother by Kalloch."

CHICAGO, August 25.—The Inter-Ocean has had an interview with Sheldon Smith, an old acquaintance of Kalloch at Leavenworth, where he knew him as a brilliant man of talent, somewhat similar to that of the Rev. Moody, though in the pulpit dignified and vigorous. He had thousands of warm friends in Kansas devoted to him, although there were some rumors regarding his conduct in Kansas, the same as in Boston, there was no proof forthcoming to show that they were well founded and he did not go to San Francisco as has been asserted because of escapades there.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The leaders of the workingmen's party held a conference with Kalloch's medical attendants to day to consider the expedience of putting up some other man for mayor. The physicians informed them that at present they saw nothing in the condition of Kalloch to render such a course necessary, intimating the probability of his early recovery. Charles DeYoung was brought before the police court to-day and, waiving the examination was held to answer the charge of assault to murder without bail

The excitement of the past few days has toned down to a deep interest in the result of Kalloch's wound, and the universal inquiry on the street is as to his condition. This afternoon a decided change for the better was noticeable as to the result of which his physicians express the opinion that there is a strong probability of his recovery. Notwithstanding these favorable symptoms, there is still a good deal of talk among the workingmen as to the course to be pursued in the event of a fatal termination. Among the rank and file there is a strong desire visible to put up Kearney for mayor, should a change become necessary; but the desire is shared neither by the agitator nor his friends, and it may be considered certain that nothing of the kind will be done. At the police station vigilance has been relaxed during the day, and only a few officers are on duty and a few militia men. The workingmen's specials seem in for the purpose of making sure that De Young is not spirited away, and still remain on duty. A crowd has lingered around the Metropolitan Temple all day, but otherwise, there has been no street assemblages, except around the bulletin boards.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Great interest has been manifested to obtain the statement of the American district telegraph boy who accompanied De Young in the coupe at the time of the shooting, but difficulty was experienced in finding him as his name was at first kept secret. A number of contradictory statements had been given out as to the course adopted by De Young immediately preceding the affair which the boy's statement was expected to clear up. He was run down by a reporter of the Bulletin to-day and his statement published as follows: About 9 o'clock Sunday morning a gentleman drove up to the branch office at No. 961 Mission street in a coupe and called for a messenger boy. It was my turn to go out and I went with him. I did not know the gentleman in the coupe, never having seen him before. We drove on to No 2371, 19th street. He told me to go to the house and inquire for Mr Kalloch and tell him that a lady in the coupe wanted to see him. The door was opened by a boy, and I delivered my message and the boy told me that Dr. Kalloch was not in. The gentlemen told me to inquire what Mr. Kalloch's office hours were, and I was told that he was at his office from ten to twelve. We drove from Mr. Kalloch's house along Mission street to 5th. Before reaching 5th street Mr. DeYoung lowered the window of the coupe. We turned down Jessie street to the Jessie street entrance to the Temple, passing a buggy before stopping. When we stopped Mr DeYoung peeped through the curtain of the rear window of the coupe and said, "You see that man with the white ulster on, tell him that a lady in the coupe wants to see him."

I went to the gentleman in the ulster in the buggy accompanied by another man and in the act of picking up the reins. When I delivered De Young's message he at once stepped down and approached the coupe cautiously, as if he appeared to anticipate something wrong, peering sideways at the window of the coupe. When he reached the coupe a shot was fired, which so frightened me that I ran as fast as I could back to the office."

The boy had not read the account in the papers of the impending difficulty between De Young and Kalloch. He did not suspect any time during the ride that the person with him in the coupe intended to do anybody any harm. He said the gentleman was cool and there was nothing about his person to indicate that he contemplated the deed that was committed.

Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25. Ten new cases were reported this morning, two of which were colored. Eight deaths have occurred since last night. A telegram received from the mayor and present county board of health, contradicts the report that yellow fever was at Starksville, Miss. The weather is clear and the thermometer at daylight this morning indicated 64°.

Thirty-four cases were reported to day, twenty whites and fourteen colored. The fever has apparently taken a fresh start in the city and suburbs.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25. Anna Maria Henner, wife of General J. B. Hood, died at their residence on Third street near Constance, of yellow fellow. The character of the disease developed but a short time before death.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Aug. 25. The board of health has established quarantine against freight and passengers from New Orleans.

American Crops Abroad.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Latest French accounts show that at the end of July the stock of flour in Paris was 703,568 cwts against 349,810 cwts the year previous, and that the wheat on hand was 171,496 cwts against 541,150 cwts in 1878. In Paris the journal Republique Francaise refers to the inundation of American wheat, which is now flowing into France and England alike to supply the hungry poor at cheap rates with bread, and making farmers, whose crops are worth so much less for competition, grumble and long for the return of the empire to make bread dear and farmers rich; but it holds that the inundation will soon be over and thinks we are getting the most out of virgin soil, restoring little by toil, and that it will be exhausted. It refers especially to Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois and says the land of Jamaica is now sterile from the same cause.

Camden Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25. The coroner's investigation into the cause of the collision on the narrow gauge railroad on the 14th inst., resulted to day in holding to bail on the charge of manslaughter of J. S. Veriz, assistant superintendent, Charles E. Redmon, telegraph operator at Camden, Elwood Johnson, engineer of the freight train, and John A. Ewings, conductor of the freight train.

Revolution Ended.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25. Information received from Cape Haytien, Aug. 25, via Havana, says [illegible] Port au Prince after two severe engagements have taken possession of the town of Gonaives, headquarters of the liberals. A part of the town was burned. Losses heavy among the combatants. The cities of Cape Haytien and Port de Paix, which were occupied by rebels, surrendered and acknowledged the authority of the provisional government. This ends the revolution.

Railroad Rates.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25. Albert Fink, pool commissioner of the Trunk line's executive committee, telegraphed here to day that he had requested the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road to restore the passenger rates from Kansas City to New York and states that if this is not done he will order eastern roads to stop the sale of tickets of that line.

Railroad Strikes and Rumors.

CHICAGO, August 25. Fifty truckmen of the Lake Shore road struck to day against thirteen hours work at $1.05 per day. They want $2.25 and a shortening of hours.

Robt. Law's coal heavers, numbering about a hundred, a contemplating a strike because Law has hired forty colored laborers. They are mostly Irish and refuse to work with the negroes.

It is rumored in railroad circles that Vanderbilt having sold out of the Lake Shore during the recent heavy rise except enough stock to give him the control of the road, has bought a large interest in the U. P.

Death of a Journalist.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—Col. John C. Cremony, a well known journalist, the author and officer of the colored volunteers in the late war, died last night of consumption, aged sixty-two.

Conspiring Clerks.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The Times' Washington special says that certain discharged clerks have been detected in a conspiracy with Ohio democrats to injure whatever chances Sherman may have for the presidency. A letter from the chairman of the democratic committee of Ohio, addressed to the ex-chief of special agents of the treasury, shows that the discharged officer has been volunteering to furnish some alleged damaging testimony reflecting upon Sherman. The democratic chairman reminds the ex-officer that he has an opportunity to kill off Sherman in Ohio so that he could never again be resuscitated in God's world, and that Grant will come to the front with a boom.

Schurz for Sherman.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—The Sun's Washington correspondent says Secretary Schurz before leaving for Ohio told a friend of Grant that he was a stalwart republican in everything except his choice of man who should be the next republican candidate for president. He would have to oppose Grant should he be nominated. Should the nominee be Blaine, while he would probably not oppose him, he never could support him. His choice was Sherman, not that he believed Sherman the best man for the republicans to nominate, but he was just now the most available man for the choice of the republicans who, for instance would rather vote for a democrat like Bayard than a republican like Grant. He thought Sherman was the man to kill off the Grant boom. He had urged Sherman to enter the field against Grant, and upon his advice Sherman consented and wrote the Huskin letter. Since then he, Schurz, has been working for Sherman every way possible. This statement received partial confirmation in Schurz's recent defense of his administration against the indignation expressed all over the country at the treatment of the Ponca Indians in which statement he endeavored to lay the blame for their removal from their home on the previous administration, concealing the fact that it was himself, Schurz, who pressed the removal and is really responsible for the death of nearly half the tribe.

Markets.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Silver bars, 112⅜; silver coin, ½@1 percent discount; money, active at 6@7; governments, weak; stocks closed weak; Western Union, 93⅛; Quicksilver, 13; Pacific, 16; Mariposa preferred, 1; Wells, Fargo & Co., 98½; New York Central, 118¼; Erie, 24¾; Panama, 160; Union Pacific, 76½; bonds, 108¼; Central Pacific, 108½; Sutro Tunnel, 33¼; Leadville, 2½; Caribou, 5⅛.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Cattle receipts, 5,200; shipments, 2,680; only a few good here; best, $4.80@5.00; fair to shipping, $4.00@$4.40; butcher, steady; cows, $1.75@$2.50; bulls, $2.00@$2.30; steers, $3.30@$3.60; western, heavy supply; thorough Texans, from $2.10@$2.75.

Sheep, receipts, 300; Texans, half lower than two weeks ago; native, slow; no quotations.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Cattle, steady; good demand, especially for grass Texans; good to choice heavy shipping steers, $4.65@$5.00; light, $4.25@$4.65; grass Texans, $2.25@$3.35; Indians, $2.50@3.50; receipts, 3,500; shipments, 900.

Sheep, from common to fair, $2.50@$3.25; good, $3.35@$3.60; choice to fancy, $3.60@$4.00; receipts, 2,100; shipments, 600.

Fatal Accidents.

NORWICH, CONN., August 25.—The naptha lamp of a peddler at Danielsonville, used to light his stand, exploded, setting the clothes of three children on fire. One, Walter Bowman, is dead; another, named Lucien, is not expected to live.

POTTSTOWN, PA., August 25. Samuel Lanier, a member of the town council, was killed, and John Hamman, [illegible] Willaner, Wharton Bell, and a man named Boyer, were fatally injured this afternoon, by the falling of an arch which was being removed to make repairs at the blast furnace of the Pottstown Iron Company.

TAMAQUA, PENNA., August 25. The upper powder mill of H. A. Weldy & Co. exploded to-day, killing the foreman, James M. Meifere, and seriously burning two children. The children died from the effects of their injuries this evening.

Fraudulent Importers.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Judge Choate in the United States court to day rendered a decision in the petition Damas Barnes, assignee in bankruptcy of Thos. H. Vetterlein & Sons, of [illegible] phia. This was a petition of forfeiture incurred by Vetterlein & Sons amounting to over $100,000 in the importation of tobacco. The judge finds that the importers made a double set of invoices and that they were not made for an honest purpose, and that the explanation of the double invoices was not satisfactory. He finds also there was fraud in the matter of tonnage allowance, and he reports to the secretary of the treasury adversely to the remission of the foreclosure of penalties.

FOREIGN.

Diplomatic Differences.

VIENNA, August 25. The differences between Russia and Germany are considered on the eve of passing from the stage of newspaper controversy to that of diplomatic precaution. The entire press asserts that the friendship between Austria and Germany will be proved in case of need by deeds.

New Gold Fields.

CALCUTTA, August 25. The mining engineer employed by the British government to examine the Aynaad gold fields, reports to the viceroy of India that there is not much gold left in the alluvial deposits, but the quartz contains gold in greater proportions than many successfully worked Australian reefs.

Bismarck's New Tariff.

BERLIN. Bismarck has heretofore stated that one motive for the formation of a new tariff was to enable the government to relieve the individual States of some of the direct taxes. It is now stated that the Prussian budget for next year will not contain any such a proposition.

Sailors' Petitions.

LONDON, August 25.—The American sailors in Liverpool have drawn up a petition to Consul General Packard, praying for the appointment of an American shipping master at that port. They state that the present mode of shipping American sailors in Liverpool subjugates the men to exhorbitant charges.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The California team passed through Chicago yesterday going to Creedmoor.

The steamship Britannic from Liverpool brought $400,000 in gold bars.

John C. Ten Eycke ex-Senator of the United States, died Sunday, aged 65.

Considerable damage has been done in Pittsburgh and vicinity by heavy storms of two days past.

Wilson McDonald's statue of General Custer will be unveiled at West Point on Saturday next.

August Knoke beat John Murphy on the Wheeling course in the three mile scull race for $600 yesterday. Time 23.20.

Richard F. Bosseau, for several years senate reporter of the associated press, died at Washington yesterday of consumption, aged 38.

Unsettled accounts of banks on subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan amounts to $32,900,000. This amount is due from the First National Bank of New York and the Bank of Commerce of New York.

In a street brawl at Memphis between Chas. Atwell, white, and Henry Allen, colored, the latter was shot by the former and killed. Allen had fired three shots at Atwell, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Hotel Arrivals.

PASCOE'S HOTEL.—C. A. Cowell, Niagara Falls, Canada; W J Palmer, Knoxville, Iowa; R W Greene, ranch; Willis Ernberson, C A Johnson, J Cowgill, W H Hommontree, Pueblo, Colo; A Y Kirkland, Providence, R I; W J Adams, Syracuse, N Y; J W Sheen, Manitou, Colo; E Wittig, Denver; George R Oglesby, Chas Osten, Harry W Smith, Manitou.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.—D Hays, Wichita; A Crawford, Kansas City; A Friedman, Denver; E M Bransick, Chicago; A Clifford, St Louis; S Schoyer, Jr, Pittsburg, Pa; Dr. F Thompson, St Louis; W J Brown, Wichita; J W Barton, Philadelphia; C H Fenn, ranch; H E Palmer, Bellefontaine, Ohio; W B Fleming, H N Bruce, Louisville, Ky; J H Favrell and wife, Leavenworth; J H Tyndale, Manitou Park; Geo W Townsend and wife, Buffalo, N Y; H Harrison, Colo, S C; P Franklin, Denver; J H Quick, Stevens' Gulch; Mrs Thayer, Miss Thayer, Chas K Jun, New York; C O Mills, Chicago; H B Smith, New Hampshire; Orris Keith, Montpelier, Vt; S E Foster, New York.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—Mrs Miller, Miss Miller, Ohio; Dr Joel E Ridding and wife, Chicago, Ill; J H Lindsey, A, T & S F R R; L T Cunningham and wife, Joplin, Mo; H Hase, Lawrence, Kan; D J Simpson, Alamosa; Wesley Blake, United States Signal Corps; J K Sweeney, United States Signal Corps; F C Gaudy, Colorado; Ira A Clough, Lowell, Mass; Sydney Day Pulsifer, Edwin Pulsifer, Peoria, Ill; C M Saunders, Omaha, Neb; W H Talifaso and wife, Lafayette, Ind; Edwin Wynn, Chicago; Ivory Phillips and wife, Big Sandy; Jas Head, ranch; W W Worth, Des Moines, Iowa; R H Fiddich and wife, Galena, Ill; W Parkinson, Denver; John Burkhart, Sedalia, Mo; W C Andreas, Illinois; Miss A E Bass, Denver; Peter J Flynn, Thomas Flynn, Chicago; Harold Fayue, ranch; R G Chase, wife and boy, Geneva, N Y; Chas L Jenkins, ranch; E K Raymond, Fountain; John Moorhead, ranch; George H Ruple, J S Lehman, New York; E Kirchner, Chicago.

The O. K. Bakery wagon will commence its daily rounds this morning. 1

IF ALL THE GOLDEN OPINIONS

Which Gillet's Cream Tartar Baking Powder and Double Flavoring Extracts have [illegible] volume. Try these goods for yourself and you will add your testimony to that of others and say that they are pure and wholesome.

Dr. F. H. Sutherland is home again from Leadville, and can be seen at his office during office hours. 8 12 tf

PASTURAGE FOR HORSES.

One mile east of town. Terms reasonable. Inquire of G. M. Wanmaker, Boulder Avenue, west of Tejon Street.
8-12-codtf

Mr. W. A. C. Camplin, of Boulder, has a very desirable place he wishes to exchange for property in this city. Parties can address him at Kokomo, Col. 1*.

Save your money by calling early for Flannel and Woolen Goods at BARKER'S. 8 16 tf

Durkee & Lee have just received a car load of new stoves of various and handsome designs. Those contemplating purchasing stoves would do well to call and price their stock before purchasing elsewhere. 8 14 tf.

Posters, dodgers, visiting cards, in fact every variety of job work done to order at the GAZETTE office. tf.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Furniture of every description on hand and fresh invoices received daily at the furniture store of
7 23 tf MACOMBER & POTTER.

Wire doors at Crissey's from $2.50 to $2.75. 4 26 tf

Call at the GAZETTE counting rooms and obtain rates for your job work. Satisfaction is guaranteed. tf.

A. BROWN, TEJON ST.,
Paints, Oils, Paper Hangings,
—Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes,
Full Line of Shade Goods, Etc.,
Artists' Materials of all Kinds.

Having bought my Woolen Goods early, I am selling them at old prices.
8 16 tf O. T. BARKER.

Any person not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by making it known at this office.

SURPRISED.

Everyone that has seen the prices at which ROBBINS is selling Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., etc., is greatly surprised. 8 22 tf

S. B. Westerfield & Co., undertakers, will give prompt attention to night or day orders. Rooms in Hodgman Block, Huerfano street, Colorado Springs. 7-8-tf

Fine stock of Fall and Winter Goods at old prices at BARKER'S. 8 16 tf

Gan's Quick and Sure Relief for Asthma never fails, even in the worst cases. Try it. For sale by F. E. Robinson. 6 27 tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—To hire a saddle horse for five or six weeks. Apply at GAZETTE office.

WANTED. One or more persons to sink a mining shaft for half interest. Apply at this office. 8 14 tf

WANTED. Large clean rags at this office.

WANTED TO RENT.—A small, three-roomed house. Address, stating terms, Box 63, Colorado Springs. 8 24 2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Wagon, team, and camping outfit. All ready to put on the road. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. 8 23 tf

FOR SALE. Lot 13 (price $200) and the south half of lot 14 (price $100), block 105, Corona street, near Huerfano street. Inquire of "B," this office. 8 23 6

FOR SALE. DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.—House, six rooms, good cellar, carriage house, stable, etc., all complete. Water in house, yard, and stable. For particulars, apply on premises, southwest corner Bijou and Weber streets. 8 19 10*

FOR SALE.—About 1,300 ewes. Inquire of George Aux. 8 16 tf

FOR SALE. Story and a half house, containing eight rooms, pantry and closet. Lot 100x190. Barn and stables on lot. Desirable location. Terms easy. Enquire of Lewis Hager. 2-15-tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT. Neatly furnished rooms. Cor. opp. Episcopal church, east. Lewis Hager. 8 21 tf

FOR RENT. Rooms or board on Nevada avenue, second house north of Bijou. 8 23 4*

FOR RENT. A very pleasant front room, with board, at Dr. Blake's, Pike's Peak avenue. 8 26 tf

TO LET.—Furnished, to one or two gentlemen, front room, bay window facing the mountains. Call at North Weber street, second house north of Platte avenue. 1*

TO LET. A nicely furnished room in a good location. Apply at this office. 3 12 tf

TO LET, SADDLE PONIES.—For ladies or gentlemen. Apply at D. G. Lovell's, Kiowa street. 5-28 tf

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN.—Twelve thousand dollars to loan on first class real estate, in sums of $500 up to $2,000. Apply to Chas. Hallowell, real estate and loan agent, Colorado Springs. 7 23 tf

TO LOAN. Several thousand dollars on real estate. Security must be exceptionally good. Large sums preferred. Apply to CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE. 6 7 tf

LOST.

LOST.—Gold bracelet, between Manitou and Colorado Springs. A liberal reward.
8 20 tf WILBUR & GOODRICH.

DRS. ANDERSON & SOLLY,

OFFICE corner of Pike's Peak Avenue and Nevada Avenue. 8-26-1m

S. E. SESSIONS,

Contractor & Builder.

SHOP—in block opposite Post Office. P. O. Box 155.
All work promptly attended to. 4 18 tf.

COLORADO SPRINGS

ORCHESTRA.

Headquarters at the Glove Factory, Pike's Peak avenue, west of Museum.

Having secured the services of PROF. S. PARK, we are now prepared to furnish the best music in El Paso County.

Also, lessons given upon the Violin, Flute, Guitar, and Brass Instruments. 8-22-tf

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,	$100,000
PAID IN CAPITAL,	$50,000

DIRECTORS:

L. B. GREENOUGH, President. G. H. STEWART, Vice-President.
IRVING HOWBERT, Cashier. J. F. HUMPHREY, Ass't Cashier.
BENJ. F. CROWELL. E. GREENOUGH.

PRINGS GAZETTE
AND WEEKLY.
Newspaper of the City and County
Published by
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum	[illegible]	Six Months	[illegible]
Three Months	2.50	One Month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum	$2.00	Six Months	$1.00
Three Months	.50	One Month	.20

ADVERTISING,
Rates made known on application to the office.
JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

The republican cry now is "free elections."

The democrats forget one dark horse, Samuel J. Randall.

De La Matyr is a failure in Maine. He is speaking to empty benches.

Santa Fe organs should not fail to notice that the solicitor of the Santa Fe road is conducting the persecutions of the sheriff in behalf of the people.

General Butler asks for republican votes on the ground that he is breaking up the democratic party, and for democratic votes because he is breaking up the republican party.

The Vicksburg *Herald* said last week, "This is settled and the ticket (independent) nominated will stay in the field." The next day Dixon was murdered, yet the affair was not political.

General Schenck is on the decline. To keep him from abject poverty, he has just been appointed counsellor to the state department. Only a few years ago he was chairman of the committee of ways and means, the most honorable position in congress except that of speaker.

Extract from a Mississippi catachism:

"What is a free election?"

"It is an election where the only candidate is a democrat and anyone is free to vote for him."

"What is the anti federal bayonet policy?"

"It is the confederate shot gun policy."

In two states heretofore considered doubtful, Ohio and Maine, the republicans are united and the canvass is being pushed energetically. In New York, the only other state where there will be a close fight, the republican party is divided, because Mr. Conkling wants to make a machine politician, of the most objectionable kind, governor. The Denver *Republican* thinks it wrong for republicans to object, but they are the kind of people who do not want to be owned by one man.

We have been glad to record vigorous protests of papers like the Vicksburg *Herald* against the Yazoo massacre, but unfortunately the views of the *Herald* are not the views of the democracy at large. The Natchez *Democrat* seems better to represent the southern idea. It says:

"In the present temper of the people of the South, these independent movements must almost invariably fail. The people have too recently thrown off the incubus of radicalism and carpet-baggism to be willing, for some time to come, to run any risk of again losing the control of their own affairs. All efforts at independency have been abortive, although they have been directed by those who were the most radical in the democratic party. [illegible] this assertion, to point to the effort made two years ago in an adjoining county in which were engaged some of the most prominent of those who carried the county a short time before over an immense radical majority; men who have led the van of the boldest, when in the [illegible] yet these men, when they attempted to oppose the sentiment of their community, were hooted down and jeeringly chased from the platform. This and other instances which we might easily point to, taken in connection with the recent action of the people of Yazoo county, show very clearly that the people of the state are not prepared for, and will not submit to, independent movements which have a direct tendency to reestablish radical ascendency in the several counties of the state.

As if this was not strong enough, the *Democrat* says, "But in many portions of the state, indeed, almost universally, there is a determination to make no compromises with the dead and buried republican party of the south. Independency thus far in the state has meant radicalism, and it has been met as such, and we doubt not will, for some time to come, be treated with the same severity that has met all attempts to revive republicanism." If this is not a deliberate notice that the democratic party do not intend to allow any opposition candidate to the democratic party to run, then the above extracts are meaningless. This party which says all independent or republican candidates shall be treated with severity, (Dixon and Chisholm were shot) is crying out against federal bayonets and in favor of free elections. The people in the north are now constrained to believe this to be the policy of the democratic party. There is now no protest among liberal and independent republicans against the bloody shirt issue. We ourselves have always deprecated it. Nor has this new issue been of our raising. The democrats of Yazoo county supported by the democratic party of Mississippi crimsoned this shirt and flaunted it in the face of the north asking "what are you going to do about it." It is their issue not ours. "What are we going to do about it" is asked? The north will elect the next president and congress and will endeavor to protect in their rights the majority of the citizens of the south who are now disfranchised. The choice of the voter must be expressed by the ballot and not the *dictum* of a shot-gun. Political conventions and not mobs must decide what candidates are to run.

THE KALLOCH AFFAIR.

The San Francisco tragedy is now the topic of the hour. It is not easy to make just comments on the event, as but few facts are at hand. Under ordinary circumstances our sympathy would be with Kalloch, as we have no sympathy with newspaper political mud throwing. Generally there is but little reason for much of the scandal which appears in newspapers concerning candidates for office, but in the case of Kallock there was reason for this. A newspaper has always a right to attack the record of any candidate for office, when that record is a bad one. This was so in Kalloch's case. About 1860 he was preaching to the largest congregation in Boston. A disgraceful scandal compelled him to leave the city for the west. In Kansas, about 1867, he was the most prominent candidate for the United States senate, but his loose moral character and unsanctified temper wrested the prize almost within his hands from him. He then went still farther west and settled in California. Here for the last two years, though a preacher, he has pandered to the hoodlum element. Though a disciple of Christ, he has been one of the most vehement of the crusaders against the Chinese. He gradually neglected the duties of his high profession, for those of a pot hot-house politician. From the company of saints he has sunk to that of gamblers, rum sellers and good for nothing loafers, whose sole business is to interfere with any laboring man earning an honest living. He is sensuous, corrupt, dishonest, hypocritical, conceited and ambitious. Such a man running for the high office of mayor should expect severe criticism and in our opinion it was in everyway deserved. In answer to these criticisms Mr. Kalloch shows his great unworthiness for his high profession and his unfitness for the position for which he was a candidate, by attacking the character of the aged mother of his assailants. It was cowardly, mean and unmanly. If it causes his death, few men will say the penalty was too severe, while the world will be better off by his absence. We will not attempt to justify De Young except so far as Kalloch's bad character and cowardly conduct may do this. Outside of the lawlessness of the proceeding, the shooting of Kalloch unarmed by De Young appears the most reprehensible. Still it may be said that Kalloch had been warned. The whole affair is disgraceful. It is to be hoped, should this shooting not prove fatal, that no body of people calling themselves christians will longer disgrace the church by employing Kalloch to preach for them, thus throwing the mantle of respectability around one of the most despicable of human beings.

Mr. Tilden's Hypocrisy—A Spicy Interview With Mr. Field by a Reporter of the leading Democratic paper.

Under instructions from the editor of the World a reporter called on Mr. Cyrus W. Field yesterday at his residence in Newport to ask whether he would be willing to state whether there was any truth in the report current in New York that he had been compelled to break off his business and personal relations with Samuel J. Tilden in consequence of serious misunderstandings arising out of their joint connection with the New York elevated railroad enterprise.

Mr. Field received the reporter very courteously and said: "I should be very glad to oblige the *World* and [illegible] have the *World* publish the facts in regard to this matter, but there are reasons, and serious ones, why I should not go into details at present. One thing, however, you may say, which is that on no account whatever and by no consideration whatever could I be induced to have any more business transactions of any sort with Mr. Tilden."

"Indeed. Mr. Field! and will you let me ask you why?"

Mr. Field (smiling)—Never mind why. I merely assure you that there is not money enough in the world to tempt me to have anything more to do with Mr. Samuel J. Tilden.

* * * * * * * *

"Then I suppose Mr. Tilden has done something decidedly questionable?"

"Well, I'll give you one fact and let you draw your own inferences. I sailed for Europe at the end of May. Up to the time of my sailing Mr. Tilden came to see me almost every day and sometimes two and three times a day. He also went to the steamer to see me off. I returned from Europe eight weeks ago yesterday, and since my return I have neither seen him nor heard a single word from him."

* * * * * * * *

"It is of course commonly understood that he has disposed of his Elevated stock. He had a right to do so, had he not?"

"He was free to do as he pleased. He has made a million of dollars and he has got the money in his pocket. I am heartily glad for the business that he is out of it. I hope by this time he has got rid of every penny's worth of it. I don't want to be in the same enterprise with him."

"Did he sell out while you were in Europe?"

"Before I landed, sir; while I was on the ocean. He did not think I should know anything about it, but, bless your soul, I knew all about it the moment I landed at Queenstown. It don't cost me anything to cable and I can keep just as well posted about New York matters when I am in England as I can when I am at home. Oh, yes; I knew everything that Mr. Tilden was doing, and so I told a friend of his whom I met in London."

* * * * * * * *

"Previous to this affair, whatever it was, were you on perfectly good terms with Mr. Tilden?"

"Why of course I was. Did I not take him into the elevated railroad business?"

"Did you vote for him in the last election, Mr. Field?"

"No, I did not vote for him, because I am a republican, but I believed him to be a straightforward man of business at that time."

"And now you do not?"

"I shall certainly keep clear of him in the future."

"How did you come to take him into the elevated railroad business?"

Mr. Field hesitated for a moment or two and then said, "Well, I don't mind telling you about that. I bought a controlling interest in the New York Elevated Railroad Company in May, 1877, at an average of about $14 for every $100 worth of stock. The business was then awaiting the decision of the court of appeals. If the court of appeals decided adversely, to the company the stock would necessarily be worth little, but if the decision of the court was in its favor I plainly saw the stock would be worth a great deal of money. Pending the decision of the court of appeals I was a little doubtful about carrying it all myself and made a proposition Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt to take part. He pooh-poohed the idea, and did not want any. I then concluded that it would be well, in case the decision of the court of appeals was against us, to have some legislative ally in the concern. It was for this reason and with this end in view that I called upon Mr. Tilden and offered him a portion of the stock at the price I had paid for it. I told him at the time that if he was sure about the decision of the court of appeals I would not want him or anybody else to go in, and he understood the matter. That is the way he came to get into it. And now he has got his $1,000,000 in his pocket."

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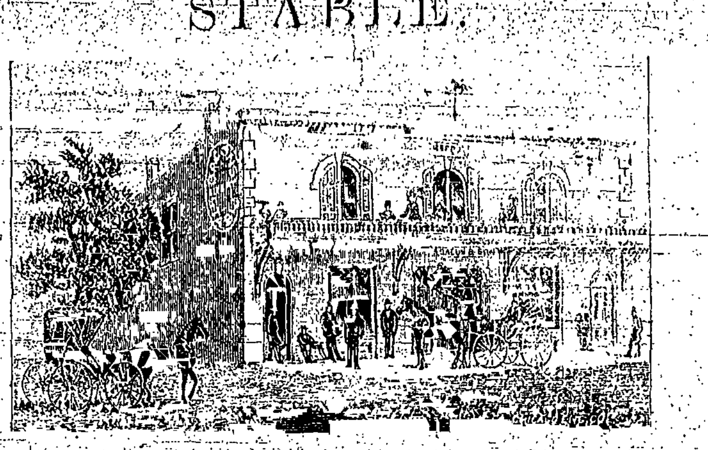

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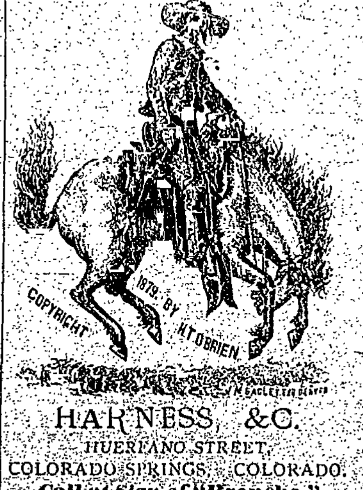

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7 15 tf CASCADE VILLAS.

Macaulay on Scott.

CLARGES STREET, June 26, 1838.

Dear Napier:—I assure you that I would willingly and even eagerly undertake the subject which you propose, if I thought that I could serve you by doing so. But depend upon it, you do not know what you are asking for. I have done my best to ascertain *what I can* and *what I cannot* do. There are extensive classes of subjects which I think myself able to treat as few people can treat them. After this you cannot expect me, of any affectation of modesty. And you will, therefore, believe that I tell you what I sincerely think when I say that I *am not successful in analyzing* the effect of works of genius. I have written several things on historical, political, and moral questions of which, on the fullest reconsideration, I am not ashamed, and by which I should be willing to be estimated. But I never have written a page of criticism on poetry or the fine arts which I would not burn if I had the power. I leave it to yourself to make the comparison. I am sure that, on reflection, you will agree with me. Hazlitt used to say to himself, "I am nothing if not critical." The case with me if directly the reverse. I have as strong and acute enjoyment of great works of the imagination; but I have never habituated myself to dissect them. Perhaps I enjoy them the more keenly for that very reason. Such books as Lessing's "Laocoon," such passages as the criticism on "Hamlet" in "Wilhelm Meister" fill me with wonder and despair. Now, a review of Lockhart's book ought to be a review of Sir Walter's literary performances. I enjoy many of them—nobody, I believe, more keenly. But I am sure there are hundreds who will criticise them far better. Trust to my knowledge of myself. I never in my life was more certain of anything than of what I tell you, and I am sure Lord Jeffrey would tell you exactly the same. There are other objections of less weight, but not quite unimportant. Surely it would be be desirable that some person who knew Sir Walter who had at least seen him or spoken with him should be charged with this article. Many people are living who had a most intimate acquaintance with him. I know no more of him than I know of Dryden or Addison—not a tenth part as much as I know of Swift, Cowper, or Johnson. Then, again, I have not, from the little I do know of him, formed so high an opinion of his character as most people seem to entertain, and as it would be expedient for the *Edinburgh Review* to express. He seems to me to have been most carefully and successfully on his guard against the sins which most easily beset literary men. On that side he multiplied his precautions, and set double watch. Hardly any writer of note has been so free from the petty jealousies and morbid irritabilities of our caste. But I do not think that he kept himself equally pure from faults of a very different kind—from the faults of a man of the world. In politics a bitter and unscrupulous partisan; greedy of gain, profuse and ostentatious in expense, agitated by the hopes and fears of a gambler; perpetually sacrificing the perfections of his composition and the durability of his fame to his eagerness for money; writing with the slovenly haste of Dryden to satisfy wants which were not, like those of Dryden, caused by circumstances beyond his control, but which were produced by his own extravagant waste or rapacious speculation. This is the way in which he appeared to me. I am sorry for it, for I sincerely admire the greater part of his works. But I cannot think he is a high-minded man, or a man of very strict principle. Now, these are opinions which, however softened, it would be highly unpopular to publish, particularly in a Scotch review. But why cannot you prevail on Lord Jeffrey to furnish you with this article? No man could do it half so well. He knew and loved Scott, and would perform the critical part of the work much the most important incomparably. I have said a good deal in the hopes of convincing you that it is not without reason that I decline a task which I see you wish- [illegible] Breakfasts every morning, dinners every evening, and calls all day prevent me from making any regular exertion. My book-cases are in the hands of the cabinet maker. Whatever I write at present I must, as Bacon somewhere says, spin like a spider out of my own entrails, and I have hardly a minute in the week for [illegible] London [illegible] state of excitement. The western streets are in a constant ferment. The influx of foreigners and rustics has been prodigious, and the regular inhabitants are almost as idle and curious as the sojourners. Crowds assemble perpetually, nobody knows why, with a sort of vague expectation that there will be something to see, and, after staring at each other, disperse without seeing anything. This will last till the Coronation is over. The only quiet haunts are the streets of the city. For my part, I am sick to death of the turmoil, and almost wish myself at Calcutta again, or becalmed on the equator. Ever yours most truly.—*T. B. Macaulay, in Napier's Correspondence.*

Mad All Over.

It is related that General Scott's famous letter to Zachary Taylor announcing the withdrawal of most of the regular troops from Taylor's command, to be placed under his own in a projected movement from Vera Cruz toward the capital of Mexico, was received while General Taylor was at supper with his staff near Monterey. The general asked Colonel Bliss to read it to him. He had just replenished his coffee cup, and was engaged in cooling it with a spoon while the reading went on. This appeared to make no further impression upon him than that indicated by a contemptuous "sniff," but as the real import of the letter began to appear, his whole manner changed, and he abstractedly dipped the spoon into a bowl of mustard, which sat upon the table, and stirred it in the coffee. This he repeated until, by the time the reading of the letter was finished, the contents of the mustard bowl were exhausted. Without saying a word, and to Bliss' astonishment and horror, he raised the cup to his lips and gulped down the whole abominable compound. He then broke into an excited and profane harrangue, consigning to everlasting damnation every one concerned in the proposed depletion of his forces, and only ceasing when his speech was overtaken with a paroxism of stuttering, which, with him, usually followed a violent outbreak of temper. The colonel felt sure that from the amount of mustard he had swallowed, combined with the intelligence he had received, it would infallibly sicken him, but nothing uncommon came of it. "Ratsbane at that moment," said Bliss, "would, I am convinced, have had no more effect upon him than upon the stomach of Mithridates." General Pleasanton, who commanded the General's escort in Mexico, says that when once thoroughly aroused he was the maddest man he ever saw—mad from the crown of his hat to the soles of his boots.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Jolly Old Times in Edinburgh.

Life in Edinburg during the last two centuries appears to have been "most uncommonly jolly," as a humorist of the time expresses it. Dissipation, even among the highest class, prevailed to an incredible extent. Chambers relates that nothing was more common in the morning than to meet men of high rank and official dignity reeling home after a night spent in drinking. A certain famous lawyer named Hay never considered himself fitted for business until he had stowed away at least six bottles of claret. There are many laughable anecdotes told of this propensity for midnight reveling. It is said that a party of eminent lawyers once met together to pass a Saturday night with wine and cards. The hours came and went, and no account was taken by the jolly comrades of passing time. The next forenoon the good people of Edinburgh, passing the house on their way to church, were astonished by seeing the door open and three well-known gentlemen issue forth, their hair dishevelled and their costume in general dirorder, while a fourth, with a lighted candle in his hand, was endeavoring to show them the way down the steps. Even the ladies of that time are said not to have remained entirely free from the the prevailing sin, and the custom which existed among them of resorting to so-called oyster cellars give a curious idea of society during the last century. Raw oysters and porter were the chief refreshment to be enjoyed in these cellars, and sometimes a little rum punch. Ladies and gentlemen indulged without restraint in the merriest conversation, and the evening was generally concluded with dancing. It is said that a party of ladies returning from one of these revels, being slightly confused in their minds, were unable to determine where they were. The night was bright moonlight, so they continued walking until they came to the square by the Tron church. Here they encountered a difficulty. The broad shadow of the church steeple fell across the path. After some pondering they came to the conclusion that it must be a broad stream which it would be necessary to cross before they could reach home. They accordingly took off their shoes and stockings, tucked up their petticoats and proceeded to wade across. When they reached the clear moonlight, in their eyes the bank of the stream, they put on their shoes and proceeded. That these parties were attended by the best classes is shown by a story told by Chambers. He says, writing in 1824: "It is not more than thirty years since the late Lord Melville, the Duchess of Gordon, and some other persons of distinction, who happened to meet in town after many years of absence, made up a oyster cellar party by way of a frolic, and devoted one winter evening to the revival of this almost forgotten entertainment of their youth." Whist was also a great passion among the Edinburgh gentry, and many curious stories are told in regard to it. The sister of Smollett is said to have spent every moment of her leisure time at this game. One evening a city magistrate, who was also a tallow chandler, called upon her. "Come awa', bailie," said she "and take a trick at the cartes." "Troth, ma'am," said he, "I hae na a bawbee in my pouch." "Tut, man, ne'er mind that," she replied, "let's e'en play for a pund of candles."—*Helen S. Conant, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

How Bessemer Learned.

It will be of interest to the reader to learn that, according to Bessemer's statement, his knowledge of iron metallurgy was at that time very limited, so that he had to get up the whole of the subject. He is now, however, of opinion, that his ignorance proved of great advantage to him, as he had very little to unlearn, and could thus approach the subject free from the bias inseparable *from those who have* followed a beaten track and vainly endeavor to get out of the rut. These words of Bessemer require however, to be carefully considered. He does [illegible] a state of ignorance would enable him to invent, as many schemers imagine, who put forth crude ideas which are crushed by practical men. He set to work to learn the whole business thoroughly, first—from books and then in the foundries. Still it will be seen that here was a man well on in the world, who set himself to hard learning, while many of us think that we can do very well without *learning at all,* or without learning any more. To the public who thus gets details at first hand, it is also of interest to know that, having built a small experimental iron-works in St. Pancras, and begun his preliminary trials, months rolled on, and he spared neither labor nor money, but made failure after failure. To the wise man, however, failure is the way of learning, and failures are carefully recorded; first, because they show us the way how to save our time by not trying the failure over again; secondly, because they show us, through narrowing the field, in what way we must try; and thirdly, because they in themselves often suggest some further experiment. Bessemer, indeed, says that during this long time of failure he was accumulating many important facts which could not but ultimately be of value to him.—*London Society.*

A Warning to Pinchers.

A dignitary of the church was dining out. Of the two ladies between whom he was seated the one on his right side was an intimate acquaintance, and noticing that her distinguished neighbor was silent and preoccupied, said to him, *sotto voce,* "I am afraid you are not very well this evening, you do not seem in your usual spirits." "Well," said the dignitary, "I am in rather a nervous state about my health, and have a sort of presentiment that a serious illness is hanging over me. I am conscious of a peculiar numbness all down my right side, which seems to forebode an attack of paralysis." His fair companion expressed her hope that such fears were unfounded. "Ah, no," he replied, "I'm afraid there's no doubt of it, for I have been pinching my right leg all dinner-time, and can elicit no responsive feeling whatever." "Oh," exclaimed the lady, briskly, and with an expression of relief on her face, "If that is all which troubles you, I think I can at once relieve your mind from anxiety, for the leg which you have been pinching all the evening is mine."—*Court Circular.*

Gallantary and Crime in the Bud.

A sharp cut youngster of seven years, with dirty bare legs and a baggy suit, was before Magistrate Smith at the Central station this morning on the charge of picking the pocket of a lady in the park yesterday afternoon. He was a case—was this boy—and he showed a cuteness far beyond his years. He left his home, No. 1,319 Cadwalder St., yesterday morning, he said, but went out to the park, where he scraped the acquaintance of two little girls.

"Did you take a pocket book from a lady?" asked the magistrate.

For a moment the boy argued with himself and finally answered, "Yeth thir."

"Now my little man, what did you do with the money?"

The little man answered this with surprising alacricty and with some amount of pride:

"I buyed my two girls their supper in the park."

"What had you for supper?"

"Two codfish cakes and peaches, and it was bully."

"Do you often steal?" asked the magistrate."

The boy, with a frankness that took the court's breath, replied:

"I steal whenever I get a good chance."

This was made apparent afterwards, as a park guard stated that he had caught the lad in the act of "getting away" with a baby coach previous to his theft of the pocket book. The father of the child was sent for, and his future destination will be a matter of discretion.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Fishing Chances.

The Detroit Free Press says the following carefully prepared table shows the chances professional men have of catching fish when they go fishing:

Doctors	7 in 50
Lawyers	3 " 50
Editors	10 " 50
Artists	2 " 50
Architects	12 " 50
Bookkeepers	8 " 50
Merchants	13 " 50
Professors	1 " 50
Unknown small boy with old straw hat and broken suspender	45 " 50

COTTONWOOD

Hot Springs,

CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLO.

PROPRIETORS.

REV. JOSEPH ADAMS, MRS. J. A. D. ADAMS Homœpathic Physician, and MR. G. K. HARTENSTEIN, Attorney at Law, Leadville.

The Springs are situated at the mouth of Cottonwood Cañon, in a most beautiful country, salubrious atmosphere, surrounded by scenery of the most gorgeous description, being in the very heart of the Saguache range—Mount Yale lying to the north, and Mount Princeton to the south. The crystal waters of the Cottonwood River, abundant with trout, come dashing and sparkling down past the door of the Sanitarium from its fountain head, the eternal beds of snow which cap the hoary old mountain.

The following analysis, connected with six years' experience, warrant us in saying that they are a specific for catarrh, sore eyes, rheumatism, lead poisons, and all scrofulous affections:

SOLIDS. Grains to pint	Upper Spring	Lower Spring
Carbonate of Soda	4.7	4.8
Carbonate of Lithia	Trace	Trace
Carbonate of Lime	2	2
Carbonate of Magnesia	½	½
Sulphate of Soda	½	½
Chloride of Sodium	2½	Trace
Silica	1-24	Trace
Iodine	Trace	Trace
Bromide	Trace	Trace
Ammonia Muriate		3
Ammonium, combined	Trace	
Gases	Free Carbonic Acid. [illegible]	Free Carbonic Acid. [illegible]

We are erecting a building which will enable us to entertain about one hundred patients at the following rates: From $12 to $25 per week for board and room; Baths, $10 per course of 21.

A Coach meets the stage at Mahonville every day, except Sunday. All persons desiring further information will please communicate with the

REV. JOSEPH ADAMS,
Mahonville, Colo.
or G. K. HARTENSTEIN, Esq.,
1 23 1yr† Leadville, Colo.

THE MOUNT

IS PREPARED TO DO

BLACKSMITHING

Carriage and Wagon Repairing,

Plow Work and Everything in his Line.

SHOEING FINE HORSES A SPECIALTY.

Refers to Bacon & Son, or Cook & Shepherd. 5 14 tf

WHIPPLE & EATON,

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Nevada Avenue,

(One block east of Postoffice,)

COLORADO SPRINGS, - - COLORADO

GURNEY BROS.,

[SUCCESSORS TO R. MORRIS]

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

American Laundry.

Having had several years experience in the Laundry business, I feel confident of being able to please all who may entrust their work to my care. Those wishing work done will please address orders to the AMERICAN LAUNDRY, box 253, city, which will receive prompt attention. Respectfully, B. R. REYNOLDS.

8 12-1m*

HOTELS.

Colorado Springs Hotel

AND

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

Under One Management.

The undersigned has placed them in perfect order and will keep them in better shape and guarantee a superior table to any house in the city. More visitors can be accommodated than [illegible] the best located. First class in every respect, and are the only two hotels in the city that have an unobstructed view of the mountains. Terms moderate.

J. F. ATHERTON,
1 3 tf COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

CLIFF HOUSE,

AT

Manitou Springs, Colo.,

Is a delightful place to stop, as with its new cottages and additional rooms, water all through the house, and the many improvements made this spring make the CLIFF one of the

Most Desirable Places in COLORADO!

Everything is first-class in every respect.

W. W. NICHOLS, Chief Clerk. E. E. NICHOLS, Proprietor.

Pascoe's Hotel

AND

RESTAURANT.

I have recently fitted up one of the most charming little hotels in the west, and from a long experience in the business can guarantee greater satisfaction at cheaper rates than have ever before been offered. Table supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

RATES $1.50 PER DAY.

Postoffice Block, Tejon Street.

3 16tf THOS. PASCOE, Propr.

CENTRAL HOTEL!

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO,

J. P. McMILLEN, Proprietor.

The Best $2.00 per Day House in the State.

This Hotel is now open to the public. EVERY room has been newly papered, painted, calcimined, and furnished throughout with spring beds.

It is located in the very centre of the City, adjacent to all business houses. Free carriages to and from all trains. RATES:—$2.00 Per Day.

National Hotel,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

CURTISS & QUEREAU, Proprs.

This house is conveniently located, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and is in every way a most desirable stopping place. The table is unsurpassed by any hotel in the state, and the rooms, which are large and airy, are luxuriously furnished.

JUNCTION HOUSE,

Situated at the junction of South Park and Manitou Park roads, 10 miles above Manitou; a pleasant resort for tourists and invalids. Fishing and hunting within short distance. Large dairy attached. House re-fitted and re-furnished throughout. A nice drive for a good, wholesome dinner. Terms reasonable.

GEORGE SHARROCK, Proprietor.

Address Summit Park Postoffice.

This house is the dinner station for Fairplay and Leadville coaches going both ways. 8 6 23*

RESTAURANT.

VIENNA BAKERY and ICE CREAM SALOON.

[illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue.

Table always supplied with the best in the market.

5 18tf *CARROLL & RATIGAN.*

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY

BY PATRONIZING

E. M. PECK,

Who has in stock a fine line of

Gentlemen's Piece Goods,

for Dress or Business Suits

which he will make to order and

Guarantee a Fit and the Best of Satisfaction.

Call and see my stock, which is equal to the best in Colorado.

Prices Always Reasonable.

SHIP ALL YOUR GOODS FOR

LEADVILLE,

IN CARE OF

TRUE & SUTTON,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

Oldest and Best Grocery House in Town.

BAKERY AND FANCY

CONFECTIONERY!

Postoffice Block.

The largest stock of CANDIES to be found in the city kept constantly on hand. Groceries, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and California Fresh and Canned Fruits.

FANCY CAKES for Weddings and Festivals made and ornamented on short notice and in a superior manner.

BREAD delivered daily to all parts of the city and Manitou.

A Lunch Room in Connection

WM. BUSH,

COLORADO SPRINGS, - - COLORADO

Toliver's Tonsorial Parlors

AND BATH ROOMS.

All Kinds of Mineral Baths on 5 Minutes' Notice.

Sulphur,
Magnesia
Soda,
Iron,
Etc.

Shaving
Shampooing
Hairdressing
and
Cutting.

Strict attention given to Customers, and everything in the Latest Style.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS EMPLOYED.

E. TOLIVER,

8 5 1m East Side Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

GUNS, RIFLES,

AND

REVOLVERS.

UPWARDS OF 200 RIFLES, GUNS AND REVOLVERS,

AS GOOD AS NEW.

WILL BE SOLD LOWER THAN THEY EVER HAVE BEEN OFFERED BEFORE.

Made by all the Best Makers!

Broken Boxes of Ammunition

AT HALF PRICE.

DON'T BUY A GUN UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE STOCK AT

C. STOCKBRIDGE'S,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS - - COLORADO

J. W. Fairfield,

GAS-FITTER

AND

PLUMBER.

Has the largest and most complete assortment of Plumbers' Materials in the city.

I GUARANTEE ALL MY WORK

ORDERS FOR

Tapping & Plumbing

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

J. W. FAIRFIELD,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE - COLORADO SPRINGS.

TAILORING!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

Fine Spring Goods!

CALL AND SEE THEM!

CHARLES STEARNS.

W. LENNOX & BRO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

AND DEALERS IN

CANON CITY COAL.

Office at Coal Yard near freight depot. Order Books at the hardware stores of [illegible]

J. F. MYERS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Dyeing & Scouring Done to Order. Repairing Neatly & Promptly Executed.

Barton & Hodgman's Block, Huerfano St.,

Colorado Springs, Col.

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El Paso Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLE.

First-class Rigs and Saddle Horses always on Hand.

Opposite El Paso Bank.

Tejon Street - Colorado Springs.

7 9tf J. M. GRAHAM, Prop.

SPECIMEN COPIES of the GAZETTE sent free on application.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1879.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

TIME TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
[illegible]		*[illegible]*	
Arrive	2:19 P. M.	Arrive	10:53 A. M.
Leave	2:55 P. M.	Leave	11:55 A. M.
San Juan Express.		*San Juan Express.*	
Arrive	11:35 A. M.	Arrive	4:10 P. M.
Leave	11:40 A. M.	Leave	4:15 P. M.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Fare same from here as from Denver or Pueblo. Parties can select their own route.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a republican convention will be held at the Court House hall in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, on *Saturday, September 13th, 1879,* at two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following named county offices, to wit:

One County Commissioner.
One County Clerk.
One Sheriff.
One County Treasurer.
One County Assessor.
One School Superintendent.
One Coroner.
One County Surveyor.

And for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several precincts of the county will be entitled to send delegates as follows, to wit:

Precinct No. 1—1 delegate.
" " 2—2 "
" " 3—3 "
" " 4—2 "
" " 5—2 "
" " 6—18 "
" " 7—2 "
" " 8—2 "
" " 9—2 "
" " 10—2 "
" " 11—3 "
" " 12—2 "
" " 13—2 "
" " 14—2 "
" " 15—1 "

The County Central Committee suggest that the primaries for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention and nominating precinct officers be held at the usual voting places in the several precincts on Saturday, September 6th, 1879, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

By order of County Central Committee,
IRVING HOWBERT, Chairman.

An interesting letter on the Gunnison country, from Dr. Horn, is crowded out this morning.

Mr. Wm. Bush has been compelled to take personal charge of his bakery at Manitou for a short time and will consequently be absent from our city for a week or two.

Mr. Horace Culver, whose death is noticed in another column, lived in Colorado Springs about four years and had many warm friends here who will regret to hear of his death.

The new auction and commission house recently opened by Ladd & Co., on Huerfano street, is building up quite a trade. The public are invited to attend an auction sale at their rooms this morning at 10 o'clock.

Charles U. Emmel, alias Gen. Nathan Harris, is wanted for surgical examination at the office of Dr. Horn, Colorado Springs, by order of the pension department. The general is believed to be at the summer resort of Pagosa Springs recreating.

Sunday morning's GAZETTE mentioned the fact of an expected change in the ownership of a certain business interest in this city. This change was consummated by the purchase of Mr. R. V. Kennedy's City drug store by Mr. G. F. Hadder, a gentleman who has recently been in business in Dodge City, Kas. Mr. Kennedy will remain in Colorado Springs about a month to settle up his accounts and to bid adieu to his many friends before leaving for his former home, Baltimore.

The art sale began yesterday afternoon and continued in the evening to a good company. The first fifty of the paintings on the catalogue were offered but those sold did not realize the price of the frames. The sale of the remaining pictures on the catalogue will be offered on to-morrow afternoon and evening. We remind our readers that the sale of statuary and Alabaster vases begins this afternoon at 3 o'clock and will be continued this evening at 7½ o'clock. Messrs. Viti Brothers do not wish to repack their goods and propose to sell them to the highest bidder.

Mr. W. B. Robbins, proprietor of the cracker factory and bakery on Huerfano street, is having a large forty-five foot chimney erected to connect with his oven. He has been very much annoyed from lack of draft, his enormous oven and fire place being entirely too large for the old ordinary sized chimney. The new chimney, however, will be much larger and consequently give a much better draft, causing a quick fire, and of course making better bread. Mr. Robbins informs us that his cracker making, which is entirely a new industry in this part of the state, is steadily increasing and he has very good reasons for believing that a fine business in this line can be established here in time.

The Rev. R. T. Cross, pastor of the Congregational church, has been preaching regularly at three out stations. His work here in town has increased so much that he has been obliged to secure some one to take his out-station work. Rev. Wm. D. Westervelt has come from New York state for that purpose. Mr. Westervelt is a graduate of Oberlin college and Yale seminary. He has preached five years successfully in New York state.

Personal.

Prof. Kerr is in the city.

Messrs. H. F. O'Brien and E. C. Bartlett returned yesterday from a two weeks' trip to Leadville.

Drs. Anderson and Solly have formed a co partnership in the practice of medicine, with their office at Dr. Anderson's house.

Mr. W. B. Kennedy, Mrs. Tweed and family, Mrs. White and a number of other persons started out on a short camping trip yesterday morning.

—We had a pleasant call yesterday from Mr. E. Myers, one of Monument's ranchmen. Mr. Myers reports very good crops on the Divide. He called to secure the regular weekly visit of the GAZETTE to his house.

Dr. T. G. Horn, who returned to Colorado Springs yesterday morning from his trip to the Gunnison, will be welcomed back by his many friends and patients. The doctor was accompanied by Mr. Wes Taylor and Mr. Fred Ege.

Reckless Shooting.

—Mr. L. F. Whedon and family, living on Pike's Peak Ave., were suddenly awakened a few moments before six o'clock Sunday morning by a bullet crashing through one of their parlor windows and wire screens, striking the side of the piano and making a deep indentation in it. Three shots were fired by some person near Pike's Peak avenue. Mr. Whedon immediately proceeded to investigate as to the source of this reckless shooting, but as yet without success. A lady living on Kiowa street informed him that she was in her yard a few mornings since with her little girl when she heard the report of a revolver and instantly heard the whiz of the bullet over her head. Such reckless shooting so often repeated in different parts of our city calls for a rigid enforcement of our city ordinance relative to shooting inside the city limits.

Organizing a Church.

MANITOU, August 25th 1879.

Last Sunday afternoon a Congregational Church was organized in this place. This is a result of the work of the Rev. R. T. Cross, pastor of the Congregational Church of Colorado Springs. For over two years he has been preaching every other Sabbath afternoon. During this time a number residing here have united with his church. Eleven of these persons were dismissed from the church of Colorado Springs to unite with four others in this new organization. The exercises yesterday were very interesting. The Rev. W. D. Westervelt, formerly of Morristown, N. Y., but who now becomes pastor of this new church, read a portion of scripture and offered a short prayer.

The Rev. R. T. Cross then made a statement of the reasons for organizing a Congregational Church in Manitou. The persons forming the church had, at a previous meeting, adopted articles of faith, and a church covenant. To these they now gave public assent. The Rev. W. D. Westervelt gave the right hand of fellowship to to each of the members. The Rev. Dr. John F. Kendall, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of La Porte, Ind., offered the prayer of consecration and recognition.

The Rev. R. T. Cross gave the "charge" to the church.

The Rev. Mr. [illegible] Park Congregational Church, Chicago, and the Rev. W. D. Westervelt, administered the sacrament.

Quite a number of visitors were present.

W.

Runaway.

Quite an exciting runaway, and one which came very near causing serious if not fatal results, occurred on Tejon street yesterday morning. Mr. F. L. Martin's team hitched to his light road wagon, was standing fastened to the post in front of Mr. Tilton's store, and Miss Mary, Mr. Martin's oldest daughter, was sitting in the vehicle waiting for her father, who had sent some article of the harness to the shop to be repaired. There seemed to be no danger or excitement of any kind when suddenly the horses were seen to rear and plunge, and then whirl furiously around and dash up the street at a rapid and breakneck pace. As they turned in the street the wagon was upset and the top torn completely off. Miss Mary was thrown out and flung against a post on the west side of the street, striking her shoulder and bruising it severely. She was immediately picked up and carried across the street to her father's office, and Dr. Horn called to her assistance. The poor girl was stunned and frightened so badly that very serious results were anticipated, but after a careful examination the doctor decided that no bones were broken and no dangerous injuries had been sustained, nothing more than a very painful bruising of the shoulder and arm. The team after overturning the vehicle kept on in their mad race up Tejon street, and coming in collision with a wagon owned by Mr. J. A. Cummings, standing in front of Miss Vance's millinery establishment, completely demolished it, but were finally caught and stopped before any farther damage could be done. There seems to have been no one to blame for the accident, as the horses were fastened to the post by a rope, which they succeeded in breaking in their fright.

Religion No Phantom.

The Rev. Dr. G. C. Lorimer, of Chicago, preached in the Baptist church last Sunday evening. The citizens of Colorado Springs, having had an opportunity of hearing the eloquent doctor upon one or two previous occasions, as a natural consequence were anxious to listen to him again.

Long before the hour for the services to begin the auditorium of the Baptist church was crowded. Chairs and benches were brought in and immediately occupied. The aisles along the walls of the church were lined with gentlemen who stood throughout the whole service, which lasted over an hour. The doorway was blocked by those eager to hear and remained so until the conclusion of the sermon. Ladies and gentlemen in carriages drove under the windows and many persons utterly despairing of obtaining any coign of vantage returned home.

Dr. Lorimer spoke for an hour, holding his audience spellbound by his eloquence and dramatic power. We regret that we have not the space to give the sermon in full, but must satisfy ourselves with the following synopsis:

Dr. Lorimer's text was chosen Matthew xiv. 25: "And when the disciples saw Him walking on the sea they were troubled, saying, it is a spirit." He reminded the congregation that the word rendered "spirit" in the Greek is not *peneuma* but *phantasma*, a phantom, a ghost. The disciples were exposed to perils that were real; the wind was real, so was the rain, and the beat of the waves; but the figure they beheld approaching them on the bosom of the waters they looked on as an illusion, as a spectre. They were, however, in error. The deliverer was as real as their peril, and of this they had evidence in the calm which he so speedily invoked. These early christians typify man's lot in the world, and their error is analagous to the teachings of some persons who would be regarded as leaders of religious thought, and who insist on representing christianity as an unsubstantial myth and dream. They represent it as the mirage of the desert or as the phantom ship of the romance. As the illusion on the sand will not feed the hungry traveller, and as Vanderdecken's ghostly ship and ghostly crew never find port, so according to their views the system of Christ cannot satisfy, nor do otherwise than delude us creatures of an hour to trust to a bark of cloud to bear us to a continent of unreality.

Dr. Lorimer said that he dissented from these representations, and proposed to submit some reasons why we should believe that Christianity is no phantom.

The first of these is founded on the nature of its foundation. He said ghosts are incorporeal, have no body; but our religion has a body of doctrine. The teachings are not indefinite and impalpable, but clear and sharp. But how do they impart reality to the system? Because they are true, and their truth is proven by their agreement to man, and to his conditions. As light is needed by the eye, and sound is fashioned for the ear, air for lungs, so by the law of correspondences we may argue the truthfulness of the distinctive doctrines of Christianity. Thus man is a religious animal. Plutarch, Pascal, Chateaubriand were here quoted, and the counterpart of this spiritual element in man is God. Hence until we destroy the logical proof of piety in man's constitution, the doctrines must remain.

The preacher showed how sin was recognized by the race, and in proof of this statement several facts were cited, and particularly some authors, prominently Shakespeare. He showed from Macbeth, and Richard the III the working of conscience, and then claimed that the doctrine of redemption was demanded by that of sin. The course of reasoning [illegible] applied to immortality, leaving the impression on the audience that there is indeed substantial reality in all the great teachings of the Bible.

Dr. Lorimer argued that the same was proven by the blessings conferred by religion. These he enumerated, showing also that ghostly systems, such as modern spiritualism, had as yet done nothing to elevated or refine mankind. He said that it was objected to Christianity that it taught men to live for the future and not for the present, and that hence they were no particular blessing to society. This, however, was an objection based on a wrong idea of what is meant by living for the future. We live best for eternity when we are doing right and doing good in time; and he is best fitted for heaven who is qualified to live on earth. This point was exemplified and then the doctor reached his third line of thought.

The reality of Christianity is proven by the hostile scrutiny it has survived. He said ghosts are not apt to endure investigation; spiritualism is not willing to have the curious come too close. Christianity has done all that is possible to illuminate the mind, knowing that this light would be used to sift her claims. She herself has provided the candles for the search into her origin and character; scrutiny enough she has had, philosophy in the person of Celsus, persecution in the person of the empire; degeneration in the church of medieval times; sentimentality in Volney; cynicism in Voltaire; savageness in Payne, and worse than all, several chapters of the elegant sneer of Gibbon, and yet christianity has survived.

But it may be said that the test of modern scientific thought will prove more trying. The preacher said "Yes." We have too long supposed science and religion to be in antagonism, when in truth they are not. Science has corrected some faulty readings of scripture, for which we ought to be very much obliged, but it has made no discovery that has thrown a shadow of a doubt on any of the real doctrines of religion. It has nothing to say for or against the trinity, the atonement, immortality. In these matters it is silent, and in the nature of things never can have anything to say. We may then believe that the present spasm will pass and christianity remain stronger than ever.

In conclusion, he claimed that while religion was not a ghost, there were phantoms among which men lived and for which they toiled. Fame, wealth, position and folly; these are your ghosts. The last hours of the great Charles V., Woolsey, Elizabeth, and Byron were introduced to illustrate the impressive thought that men while rejecting christianity as a myth were living for falsehoods, illusions and shams.

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MASQUERADING MARY.

A Girl who Has Worn Boy's Clothing for a Year.

A perambulating clock mender, one Peter J. Flyn, has been practicing his trade in Colorado Springs for about a week. A lad, apparently about seventeen years old, and who called the old clock tinker "father," has accompanied Peter J. Flyn in his labors. The lad was a particularly dirty and unprepossessing looking fellow and wore the coarsest of baggy trowsers, a loose sack coat of butternut brown, a gray woolen shirt and occasionally a soiled paper collar. The boy's shoes were massive, dusty and of the thickest cow hide. The man and boy went about their work quietly, disturbing nobody and attracting no attention until last Sunday, when Peter J. Flyn, in company with one William Smith, got very drunk. William Smith, however, was not drunk enough to be honest, and while his companion slumbered on the shady side of a fence robbed him of about $10. When Flyn discovered his loss he instituted a search for the robber and yesterday morning, aided by the police, succeeded in finding him. The prisoner, Smith, was taken before Justice Price and sentenced to sixty days imprisonment. Then Mr. Flyn's troubles began. He and his son Tom were arrested upon suspicion of having stolen a gold pen from the house of a person whose clock they had mended. The two, father and son, were taken before Justice Stewart for examination. The father stoutly declared his innocence, and the boy coolly took a huge chew of tobacco and said, "I don't know anything about the pen."

The officers were instructed to search the prisoners and the court room was cleared of spectators. An officer searched Mr. Peter J. Flyn but found nothing. He then turned his attention to the towzel-headed Thomas. The officer found no stolen property upon Thomas but he made a discovery. "Judge," said the officer, "this boy is a girl."

"What!" exclaimed His Honor. "Thomas come here. Are you a girl?"

"Yes sir," said the prisoner calmly, ruminating the tobacco just taken.

"What's your name?"

"Mary Flyn, sir."

"Well Mary, said His Honor, "it appears that you are innocent of the crime of theft but I will fine you $8 for masquerading in male attire in defiance of the ordinance of this city against such practices."

At this decision Mary began to cry and said she wouldn't go to jail, and Mr. Peter J. Flyn made an appeal for judicial mercy but all in vain and Mary is now locked up in the county jail awaiting the time when her alleged father shall pay her fine and furnish her with female attire, thus obtaining her liberation.

A representative of the GAZETTE talked with the girl last evening. She was sitting in one of the embrasures of the windows in the corridor of the jail, with a plate containing her supper in her lap, when the visitor entered. She was still dressed in her boy's clothes and none of her companions in prison suspected, or suspect now, that she is other than the boy she seems.

"Are you really a girl?" asked the visitor. "You bet, replied the prisoner taking a huge bite out of a slice of bread.

"How did you come to assume such an attire."

"What?"

"What made you put on boy's clothes?"

"Oh is that what you mean; why pap made me."

"What for?"

"So's we could move 'round better."

"How long have you worn that dress?"

"'Bout a year."

"Where did you come from?"

"Pensylvany, Miflin's the name of the town."

"And you left there a year ago?"

"Yes, pap's a clock-mender, he mends sewing machines too. Mother's been dead six years. I'm sixteen years old. He said you'll move 'round better in boys' clothes,' so he dressed me up. I didn't care, and we started west. I never was arrested before; guess no one ever thought I was a girl. I went to school before we came west. I can read and write, and I can talk German too."

After this exhaustive statement the girl gave her whole attention to her dinner, and further questioning elicited no further information save that her name was Mary and that she liked to chew and smoke tobacco.

The girl acts and talks like a boy. Her voice is not at all feminine and her form would never betray her. Light brown hair, cut moderately short and immoderately tangled, crowns a square masculine head, a prominent nose, bold gray eyes and a rather large mouth, and a complexion bronzed by exposure completes the picture. In a word, Mary Flyn appears much more Thomas than Mary.

BORN.

HOWELL.—In Colorado Springs, August 25, 1879, to the wife of W. S. Howell, a daughter.

DIED.

PALMER.—In Colorado Springs, August 25, 1879, J. J. Palmer, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. The corpse will be sent east for interment to day.

CULVER.—In Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, June 19, 1879, Horace Culver.

WALKER.—In Colorado Springs, at the residence of Mr. R. Martin, on the 24th of August, 1879, Daniel H. Walker, aged 22, of heart disease.

McDOWELL.—In Silverton, Colo., August 18, 1879, Major Alex. McDowell, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he will be a candidate for the office of sheriff of El Paso county at the ensuing election, subject to the nomination of the Republican County Convention.

WM. ILES.

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